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THE  
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL  
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Contains the Week's News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
Prices (including Postage) to any  
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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1917


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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
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**STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS**  
8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.  
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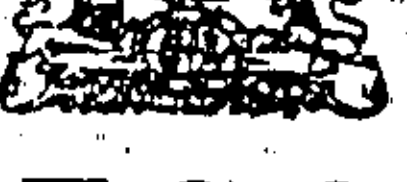
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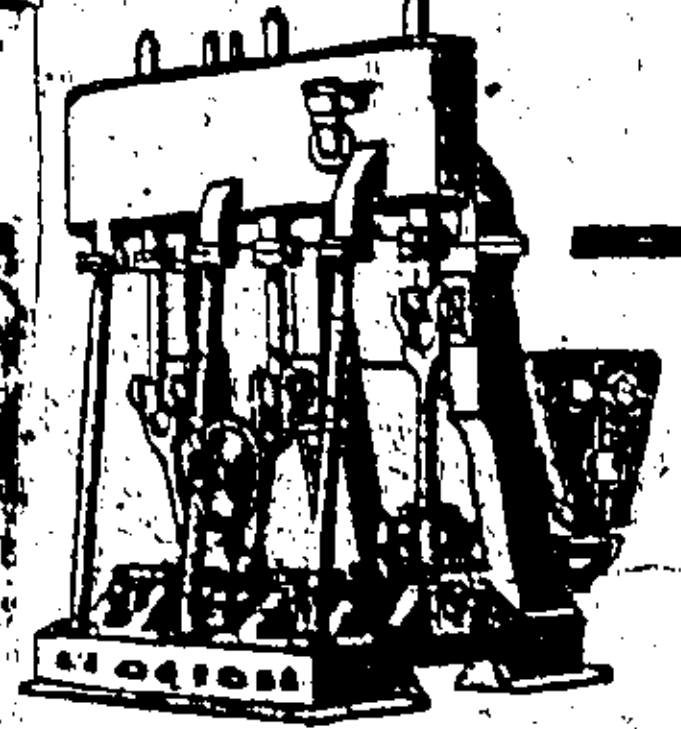
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.  
Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
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HYGIENOL**  
A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE  
**DISINFECTANT.**  
The best preventative of  
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.  
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**THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.**  
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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.  
Town Office, 48, Cross Street, ROBINSON ROAD, Hongkong. Telephone No. 448.  
Shipyard: Shum Sai Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.  
Estimates furnished on application.  
WONG PING WA, Manager.  
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

**BUSINESS NOTICES**  
  
**TAIKOO DOCKYARD.**  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—  
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A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.  
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies  
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Keep in touch with local happenings  
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**"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"**  
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## SITUATION REVIEWED BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### THE PRIME MINISTER'S CONFIDENCE. SPEECH AT GLASGOW.

LONDON, June 29.  
Mr. Lloyd George received the  
Freedom of the City of Glasgow at  
St. Andrew's Hall. He received a  
most enthusiastic ovation, especially  
from the women munition workers.  
Responding, the Premier said that  
the Ship of State was in a hurricane.  
All the efforts, skill, patience, courage  
and endurance of all aboard  
would be needed to avoid foundering,  
but with the co-operation of  
everybody, they would guide it  
through. (Cheers.) He emphasised  
that Great Britain was not responsible  
for the war; she was not the  
"Jah of the Storm." The German  
allegations that England had  
viciously provoked the conflict were  
the most foolish travesty of the  
facts. Doubtless, the startling developments  
in Russia had modified the  
military situation this year, temporarily,  
to our disadvantage, but  
permanently for the better. (Cheers.)  
What had happened on the West  
front showed what could have been  
accomplished this year if all the  
Allies had been ready to bring an  
all-round pressure to bear. The  
training, experience and equipment  
of our army were infinitely better  
than they had ever been, and we  
now possessed the finest collection  
of trench-pounding machines that  
had ever been seen.

### CONFIDENCE IN RUSSIA.

The Russian revolution has postponed  
victory, but Russia would  
emerge more formidable than ever,  
ensuring not only a more complete,  
but a more exalted victory than  
could have been contemplated before.  
(Cheers.) Meanwhile, France, Italy  
and ourselves had to bear the  
greater share of the burden, and but  
for our great efforts, a catastrophe  
would have overtaken the Democracies  
of the world. The strength  
of Great Britain had been flung into  
the breach and had once more saved  
Europe and human liberty. (Cheers.)

### COMPLETE VICTORY ASSURED.

Russia is gaining strength daily.  
It never had a better Government.  
America is beginning to send her  
valiant sons to the battlefield of  
Europe, around the Standard of  
Liberty. That is why a more complete  
victory is more assured than  
we had hoped for—a victory assured  
under two conditions: Firstly, unrestricted  
submarine warfare must  
be defeated or kept within bounds.

### THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

Our losses have been heavy and will  
probably compel further restrictions  
in some trades and, perhaps, hardships.  
However, after carefully  
reckoning the possibilities, the  
Government had come to the conclusion,  
on the best advice, that  
submarines cannot starve us nor  
drive our armies out of the fields  
abroad. (Cheers.) Our losses in  
May and June, although heavy, were  
hundreds of thousands of tons  
beneath the Admiralty forecast.  
(Cheers.) We are beginning to get  
them. (Cheers.) Arrangements  
have been made for frustrating them  
and destroying them. (Loud cheers.)  
Here Mr. Lloyd George paused  
and the audience anticipated a  
revelation, but no secret was disclosed.  
Proceeding, he said: I have  
no hesitation in saying that if we all  
do our part, the submarines will be  
as great a failure as the Zeppelins.  
You may be driven to eat less wheat  
and more barley and oats. We are  
running the war on the stock of

every drawn from that food. If  
employers and workmen pull together  
and pull with all their might,  
between them they will see us  
through. (Cheers.) The Army is  
invincible. It cannot be beaten—  
(Cheers)—and the Army is now the  
People. The moral of the nations  
must be kept up. I cannot see any  
slackening or indolence anywhere!  
(Hear, hear.)

### A TRIBUTE TO THE KING.

There is one man who is working  
as hard as any in the country and he  
is the Sovereign of the realm. (The  
vast audience cheered and cheered  
again vociferously and sang the  
National Anthem, accompanied on  
the organ.) The Prime Minister  
continued: I am sure his Majesty  
will appreciate the fact that the  
citizens of Glasgow realise the contribution  
he is making to the work  
of the nation, under these trying  
conditions. (Cheers.) If the nation  
does not get "rattled" and keeps  
steadily and endures to the end,  
victory is as assured as the rising  
sun to-morrow. (Cheers.) In my  
judgment, the war will end when  
the Allies reach the end they set  
out to attain when they accepted  
the German challenge to civilisation.  
If it ends a single hour before,  
it will be the greatest disaster that  
ever befell mankind. (Cheers.)

### PEACE AT A PRICE.

I hear people say that Germany  
is ready to give us a satisfactory  
peace. Undoubtedly you can have  
peace now, at a certain price, for  
undoubtedly Germany wants peace,  
but it is a peace that would give her  
economic and other control over the  
countries she has invaded.

### THE BEST GUARANTEE.

The best guarantee would be the  
democratisation of the German  
Government. No one wishes to  
dictate for their Government; but  
we would enter into negotiations  
with a democratised Germany in a  
very different spirit, attitude and temper  
from a Germany dominated by  
the aggressive and arrogant spirit  
of Prussian militarism. The Allied  
Governments would be acting wisely  
if they drew that distinction in their  
general attitude in any discussion of  
the terms of peace.  
(Message incomplete.)

### GRAVE TROUBLES IN AUSTRIA.

### POLITICAL AND RACIAL.

LONDON, June 29.  
News from Austria indicates that the  
political and racial troubles are more  
acute.  
The Czech and Slav Deputies in the  
Reichsrath continue bitterly to attack  
the Government and condemn the war.  
They demand the establishment of  
separate States in both halves of the  
Monarchy as the only solution of the  
racial tangle.  
The Austrian censorship is suppressing  
the more violent anti-Government  
speeches and also any further news of  
the revolutionary movement in Bohemia.

### SUBMARINES FOR NETHERLANDS INDIA.

THE HAGUE, June 30.  
The Navy Department has signed  
a contract with the Schieda Com-  
pany of Flushing for the construction  
of three submarines for the  
Dutch East Indies.  
(Continued on Page 2.)

**THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER  
EVER ISSUED UNDER  
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.**  
**The Chinese Mail**  
華字日報  
THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND  
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.  
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.  
CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE  
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NORTH CHINA.  
ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE  
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.  
\$1.00 per Annum delivered in Hongkong  
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WILLIAMS STREET, HONGKONG.



## INTIMATIONS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT  
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Applications may be made through the undernoted Banks from whom full information and the necessary forms may be obtained:—

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA  
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA  
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION  
MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.



## War Savings Certificates

Value 5 years after purchase  
£500  
£1  
Purchase Price  
£387 10 0  
15s. 6d.  
FREE OF INCOME TAX.

For every 15s. 6d. lent now £1 will be paid in 5 years' time, equivalent to 5 per cent. compound interest. No income tax will be payable.

Anyone, whatever his or her income may be, can buy War Savings Certificates up to a maximum of 500 £1 Certificates in all or their equivalent.

Meanwhile the money may be withdrawn in full any time, with an addition after the first year.

## TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(1) A Certificate entitles the purchaser to receive £1 for each 15s. 6d. on the fifth anniversary of the date of purchase, free of income tax in respect of the accumulated interest.

(2) A Certificate is not transferable except by permission of the Postmaster General. A fee of 1s. will be charged in respect of each transfer. In the event of death, the same rules will be applied as in the case of Savings Bank Deposits.

(3) On written application (on a form obtainable at any Post Office) being made to the Controller, Money Order Department, London, the purchase price, or part thereof in multiples of 15s. 6d., will be repaid at any time, with an addition of 3d. for each 15s. 6d. on the first anniversary of the date of purchase and with a further addition of 1d. per 15s. 6d. for each month thereafter.

(4) No person may hold more than 500 £1 Certificates or their equivalent.

The £1 Certificates (purchase price 15s. 6d.) are issued in book form. The Certificates for £12 (purchase price £9 6s.) and £25 (purchase price £19 7s. 6d.) are issued without books. The £1, £12 and £25 Certificates are on sale at all Post Offices and at most Banks.

Single Certificates for sums from £100 to £500 may be obtained on application to the Comptroller and Accountant General, General Post Office, London; application forms are available at all Post Offices and at most Banks.

If Certificates be lost, and the serial numbers can be furnished to the Controller of the Money Order Department, new Certificates will be issued at charge of 1s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON, June, 1916.

(For examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates, see the other side.)

## Examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates

Value after 5 years	Value after 10 years	Value after 15 years	Value after 20 years	Value after 25 years	Value after 30 years	Value after 35 years	Value after 40 years	Value after 45 years	Value after 50 years
£500	£500	£500	£500	£500	£500	£500	£500	£500	£500
£100	£100	£100	£100	£100	£100	£100	£100	£100	£100
£50	£50	£50	£50	£50	£50	£50	£50	£50	£50
£25	£25	£25	£25	£25	£25	£25	£25	£25	£25
£12	£12	£12	£12	£12	£12	£12	£12	£12	£12
£1	£1	£1	£1	£1	£1	£1	£1	£1	£1

N.B.—The Investment may be any multiple of 15s. 6d. up to £500 10s.

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HIGH CLASS

PIANOS FOR

SALE OR

HIRE.

CASH OR

CREDIT.

TUNING &amp; REPAIRING.

A SPECIALITY.

16, Des Voeux Road.

## INTIMATIONS

## GENERAL HOLIDAY.

UNDER Ordinance No. 5 of 1915 MONDAY and JULY has been proclaimed a General Holiday and the EXCHANGE RATES will be CLOSED for Business on that day.  
Hongkong, June 28, 1917. 1917

## THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

## ST. JOHN'S HALL.

THE SENIOR HOSTEL for the Residence of Students at HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Applications for Rooms for September should be made now to—

The Acting Warden,  
St. John's Hall,  
University, Hongkong.

Hongkong, June 23, 1917. 1906

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY  
LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

OWING to the greatly increased cost of manufacture it has been decided to raise the price of 100 to 11 cents per lb. as from the 1st July next.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, June 22, 1917. 1902

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following SERIP CERTIFICATES—No. 8008 for 5 shares numbered 3923 and 4437/8 in the name of Mrs. Marjory Grant Smith of Hongkong, and No. 6060 for 5 shares numbered 3918/3922 in the name of Mr. Eric Grant Smith of Hongkong, have been lost and should the same not be produced before the 15th proximo new Certificates will be issued to the said Mrs. Marjory Grant Smith and Mr. Eric Grant Smith, and no transaction taking place under the old Serip Certificates will be recognised by the Office.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, June 24, 1917. 1918

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF  
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA, E.C.

## NOTICE.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA, held at the Masonic Hall, Victoria Street, on SATURDAY, 23rd inst., in celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the first Assembly of the Grand Lodge of England, which was commemorated on that day throughout the Empire, a resolution was made in aid of the HONGKONG WAR CHARITY FUND.

Freemasons not present at the Meeting who wish to subscribe may, until 7th July, send donations to W. J. TURNER, Esq., who will be glad to receive contributions however small.

By Command of the D.D.G.M.  
Hongkong, June 27, 1917. 1915

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## CORNED BEEF

## AND

## CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRETT'S FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

## FRENCH LESSONS

## G. MOUSSIGN.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

## THERAPION No. 1.

## THERAPION No. 2.

## THERAPION No. 3.

## THERAPION No. 4.

## THERAPION No. 5.

## THERAPION No. 6.

## THERAPION No. 7.

## THERAPION No. 8.

## THERAPION No. 9.

## THERAPION No. 10.

## THERAPION No. 11.

## THERAPION No. 12.

## THERAPION No. 13.

## THERAPION No. 14.

## THERAPION No. 15.

## THERAPION No. 16.

## THERAPION No. 17.

## THERAPION No. 18.

## THERAPION No. 19.

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## THERAPION No. 21.

## THERAPION No. 22.

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## THERAPION No. 24.

## THERAPION No. 25.

## THERAPION No. 26.

## THERAPION No. 27.

## THERAPION No. 28.

## THERAPION No. 29.

## THERAPION No. 30.

## THERAPION No. 31.

## THERAPION No. 32.

## THERAPION No. 33.

## THERAPION No. 34.

## THERAPION No. 35.

## THERAPION No. 36.

## THERAPION No. 37.

## THERAPION No. 38.

PALL MALL  
TURKISH  
CIGARETTES

This Advertisement is issued by:—  
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

## SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

May 2.

## MARRIAGES.

Lady Ninian-Crichton Stuart, widow of Lieut.-Col. Lord Ninian Crichton Stuart, M.P., and only daughter of the late Viscount Gormanston, to Captain Archibald Maude Ramsay, Coldstream Guards, a member of the family of the Earl of Dalhousie, and only son of Lieut. Col. H. R. Ramsay.

Nigel Augustus Kennedy, Argyll and Sutherland, son of Captain John Kennedy, and kinsman of the Marquis of Ailes, to Vera, second daughter of Brigadier-General Lionel Brooke, C.B., late of the Connaught Rangers.

Lieut. Gustavus Edward H. Yonge, Indian Army, son of the late Commander G. H. Yonge, R.N., and Louise Kythe Veronica, daughter of Captain Harold Boulton, Cameron, C.V.O.

## WHO'S WHO IN THE CASUALTIES.

Sec. Lieut. Reginald V. Cuthbert, Seaforth's (killed), was late of Singapore and Java, and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Cuthbert, 52 Great King Street, Edinburgh, and grandson of the late Lieut.-Col. Sir Thomas Wilkinson, K.C.S.I., H.E.I.C.S.

Sec. Lieut. Jack R. L. Mackenzie, (killed), was the only son of Lieut.-Col. Donald Mackenzie of Glack, Aberdeenshire, late of Shanghai.

Sec. Lieut. Frank W. Alexander, Highland Light Infantry (killed), late of Shanghai, was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, 13 Havelock Street, Downanhill, Glasgow.

Lieut. J. L. Fowle, Highland Light Infantry (killed), was the son of Dr. Fowle, Singapore, and was acting as Brigade Intelligence Officer.

Major Walter T. Forrest, King's Own Scottish Borderers, M.C., (killed), was partner of Messrs. Forrest and Sons, gunsmiths and fishing tackle makers, Kelso. He was a prominent member of the Hawick and Kelso Rugby clubs, and represented Scotland on eight successive occasions as full back in Internationals.

Captain John R. Brown, Highland Light Infantry (died of wounds), was the eldest son of the Right Rev. Dr. Brown of Bellshouston, Glasgow. Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Captain Brown had a distinguished career at Glasgow and Oxford Universities, held a Fellowship in Pembroke College, and lectured in classics and ancient history. He served in Gallipoli, was invalided home, and went again on active service to the East. All Dr. Brown's sons joined the Army.—Captain J. R. Brown, just died. Sec. Lieut. G. J. P. Brown, Black Watch, in hospital dangerously wounded; a third son is at the Western front; and the youngest, Sec. Lieut. Harold H. Brown, Gordons, was killed last July.

Captain J. E. Crombie, Gordons (killed), was the only son of the late

James Ferguson, K.C., of Kinmurry, Sheriff of Pembrokeshire; 60. He was the first Colonel of the 9th (Highlanders) Royal Scots, which attracted to its ranks many young men from the secondary schools in Edinburgh, and has supplied a large number of officers during the present war.

Andrew S. Biggart, chairman of the firm of Sir William Arrol & Co., prominently identified with the building of the Forth Bridge and other important engineering works, and the inventor of many novel mechanical engineering appliances; 60.

Mr. J. W. Crombie, M. P. for Kincardineshire, and a grandson of Mr. Eugene Watson, M.P.

Sec. Lieut. Norman R. Edwards, Scottish Rifles (killed), was a son of the late Mr. William Edwards, Calcutta.

Major Alasdair C. B. Geddes (killed), was the elder son of professor Patrick Geddes, Edinburgh and St. Andrews, who is at present in India. He early showed a keen interest in field scientific work, and in 1909 was one of Dr. W. S. Bruce's exploring expeditions to Spitzbergen, and worked with the surveying party. He assisted at the Cities and Town Planning Exhibitions in this country, and accompanied his father to India for town planning work in the Presidency of Madras and in other places. Returning in the spring of 1909 to enlist he joined the Kite Balloon Service of the R.N.A.S., and in 1916 transferred to the same branch of the Royal Flying Corps.

Sec. Lieut. Gilbert Hotchkiss, Gordons, served with the Rhodesian Rifles in East Africa (killed), was the youngest son of the late Major R. J. Hotchkiss Crookston, Renfrewshire, of the Indian Army, who was through the Mutiny.

G. Douglas Mackay, Sec. Lieut.-I.A.R., attached Indian Army, and Captain, Royal Scots Fusiliers, late of Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Mackay, Annfield, Arlross.

Sergeant John Erskine, Scottish Rifles, V.D., (killed), was a native of Dunfermline, and had been employed as a draper in Edinburgh and Glasgow. Dunfermline Town Council was making arrangements to honour Sergeant Erskine on his return home, and to present him with a gold watch and an illuminated address.

OBITUARY.

James Ferguson, K.C., of Kinmurry, Sheriff of Pembrokeshire; 60. He was the first Colonel of the 9th (Highlanders) Royal Scots, which attracted to its ranks many young men from the secondary schools in Edinburgh, and has supplied a large number of officers during the present war.

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Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

WATER DOCK OR SLIP		LENGTH OF DOCKS	STAYWAYS REMAINS	DEPTH OVER ORDINARY SLACK TIDE	SIZE OF TIDE
DOCK NO. 1	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 2	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 3	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 4	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 5	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 6	100	10	10	10	10
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ASTHMA,  
BRONCHITIS.**

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**DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.**

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

WEDNESDAY,

the 4th July, 1917, commencing at 3.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Los House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, etc.

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Coking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Hub Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

Also:—  
Pianos in good condition, Electric Heating Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Benches, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, Large Hall Clock, etc., etc.

Tennis Poles and Netting, Porcelain Cigar Cabinet, Enamelled Bath, Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cot, Perambulators, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.

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Auctioneers

Hongkong, June 28, 1917. 1917

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS

OF THE WEEK.

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## AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JESSUP & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917,

at his Sales Rooms,

DUNDRELL STREET.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The property consists of:—  
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lyebolt," 104 The Peak, situated near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 12,000 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the Undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

## PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WIZKEL & Co. in pursuance of an order

of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

MONDAY,

the 27th day of August, 1917,

at his Sales Rooms,

DUNDRELL STREET,

Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situated at Yaumatei, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON ISLAND LOT No. 900.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4,000 square feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$40.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or to the Undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer

Hongkong, May 27, 1917. 1582

## AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Containing (A)	Containing (R)	Containing (S)
Lot 19, The Peak	104 The Peak, situated near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 12,000 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.	104	104	104

The property consists of:—  
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lyebolt," 104 The Peak, situated near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 12,000 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the Undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

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It is the only cure for Asthma and every other form of Bronchitis. It is the only cure for Asthma and every other form of Bronchitis.

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## THE EXODUS.

AN EMINENT ENGINEER ON THE BIBLE STORY.

THE TEN PLAGUES.

(Continued from yesterday's issue.)

The following is a continuation of a lecture by the veteran irrigation engineer, Sir William Willcocks—

THE PLAGUES OF HAIL.

Hailstorms are one of the frequent occurrences in Egypt. Between 1870 and 1912 hail fell on only twelve occasions in Cairo, two of them in October and the remainder between February and April. Destructive hail fell in February, 1912, in parts of the province of Dakkhla, the old Field of Zoan. Though Sir William Willcocks had seen this destructive hail fall in Egypt all the years he has lived here, he frequently saw it in Northern India, where standing crops of wheat and barley were completely destroyed and some of the largest hailstones were flat discs one and a half inches in diameter, and killed cattle tethered in the open and prowl sheltering in trees. This plague probably occurred in January, since it is stated that the flax and barley were smitten, but that the wheat and vetches had escaped, as they were not grown up. It is difficult to-day to say on exactly what dates crops were sown in those days, but the lecturer considered that this elucidation of time is an effort of some scribe who lived in Palestine, where the crops in question are all sown deliberately at different intervals of time as distinct from the practice in the Egyptian Delta, where the sowing follows in the wake of the retreating water. The text to his mind was in keeping with the one which adds bitumen to the pitch with which Moses' ark was smeared. In any case the plague of hail was in no way connected with the low Nile flood and could have as readily occurred in a year of very high flood.

THE PLAGUES OF LOCUSTS AND DARKNESS.

The plague of locusts was a spring visitation, and it came from the east, as was the case in the 1915 invasion of Egypt. Their appearance in Egypt in the time of the Exodus had nothing to do with the first six plagues. As hail never falls over continuous stretches of land, but over strips of country, the locusts settled down and devoured the crops which had escaped the hail. Sir William pointed out that in Psalm CV of CROWN LAND above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

The plague of darkness came without any preliminary signs. In Egypt as a whole, the hot dusty winds, which plunge the country into darkness on occasions, come from the south and are often followed by strong north-west winds, which blow hard for two or three days.

The "plague of darkness" must have resulted from this north-west wind. The strip of country between the last basin and Lake Menzala must always have been, as it is to-day, a mass of rolling mounds, of salted dust, capable of being raised by high winds and darkening the sky for days. In his own experience the lecturer had seen in Egypt a dust-storm, which lasted three days, and on the last day produced real darkness. As the Field of Zoan lay to the north of the Land of Goshen, with a hard pebbly desert between them, while north-west of Goshen lay the last basins which had been irrigated, the dust storms were scarcely felt in the Land of Goshen and the Children of Israel consequently had light in their dwellings while the Egyptians were enveloped in a darkness which could be felt.

THE TENTH PLAGUE.

The plague of the death of the first-born or in reality of heavy infant mortality, was due to the drinking of polluted water for many months. The Israelites, who by this time were all congregated in the Land of Goshen with its fresh water springs, all escaped this plague. The destroying angel passed by their doors when the Land of Egypt was smitten. The impression made by this last signal of deliverance not only on the Israelites but

even on the world was indelible. Thus was the promise conveyed in the call from the bush fulfilled. But there was no necessity for miracle upon miracle. One very low flood in the Field of Zoan, with all that is involved in the old basin days, seemed the deliverance of the captives, whose afflictions God had seen.

THE PASSAGE OF THE "RED SEA."

With regard to the passage of the Red Sea by the Children of Israel, the lecturer pointed out that just as in a previous lecture he had shown how the whole story of Noah's flood had been reduced to absurdity by the rendering of the word "yehel" as "mountain" instead of "desert," so he considered that the passage of the Red Sea had been made impossible by the rendering of the word "bahr" as "sea," instead of "river." He explained that the Egyptian makes no distinction between river and sea, salt and fresh water, for all he has the same word, "bahr." In antiquity it was the same thing, the Sumerians similarly had one word only for "river" and "sea."

"Yam-Suf" was the Hebrew expression for the water in which Pharaoh's host was drowned. Its literal translation is not "Red Sea," but "reedy river" or "reedy branch of the Nile," and Sir William entirely agreed with some authorities that it was the old branch of the Nile which had its water cut off—the Pelusiac branch or the Serbonian bog—in which disaster overtook Pharaoh's army. The fact that the Land of Goshen is the Wady Tumilat makes the location of the Yam Suf in the Serbonian bog fit in exactly with the Bible records. In after years, when the Children of Israel had been long in Palestine and had become more familiar with the land of the Gulf of Akaba than with that of the water in which Pharaoh's host was swallowed up they located the destruction in the Gulf of Akaba, and post-Solomon scribes went on to say that the Israelites did not advance straight on Palestine by the Philistine road but by the Gulf of Akaba, which is just what they did do. The Gulf of Suez is nowhere mentioned and it is doubtful whether any of the scribes knew of its existence. That the so-called "Moses' Wells" are located on the Gulf of Suez means absolutely nothing. Sir William mentioned that midway between Jerusalem and Jericho they show one the inn to which the Samaritan of the parable took the wounded man, while at Jericho itself is the mosque of Moses and his tomb. When he told his informant that this was absurd, since Moses had been buried on the other side of the Dead Sea, far away on Mount Nebo and that no man knew his sepulchre he received the prompt reply, "Oh yes that applies to ordinary men, but a God can find his body all right and brought it here and buried it. Don't you leave this place with any false notions about Moses' burial place!"

That the Israelites camped on the Mediterranean shore after their deliverance is proved, Sir William considered, by the fact that quails fell into their camp. Quails fly across the Mediterranean and drop exhausted in myriads on the southern shore. It is impossible to credit that any quails would leave the scrub and shelter of that shore to fly over the Sinai desert and drop down on the shores of the Gulf of Suez where the land is absolute desert. The Israelites had much cattle with them, and it is out of the question also to suppose that they journeyed by the shores of the Gulf of Suez, which is a waterless region.

THE DEATH OF THE ISRAELITES.

It was an east wind that gave Moses his opportunity to escape and this is the very wind that would aid a host escaping from Egypt by the left bank of the Serbonian bog; an east wind would have been useless in the Gulf of Suez where only a north wind would have helped. Sir William mentioned that back in the eighties he had prolonged the Serbonian branch of the Nile across the eastern arm of Lake Menzala—like Lake Menzala, a shallow piece of salt water three feet deep. He described how he and his men waited until a strong east wind, which they knew would drive the whole of the lake into the western half of the basin, started to blow and how, working day and night with stakes, brushwood and earth they then got the fresh water across to the town of Baltim. This he said was the sort of bank Moses threw up across the Pelusiac branch.

As regards the pillar of fire by night and the pillar of cloud by day, Lament Pasha points out that modern times furnish an illustration of this method of leading caravans across the desert. In his day the "Mecca" caravan from Cairo had at its head a conductor on a camel with whom marched men with large torches, which were kept continuously alight. They were not extinguished during the day as the hills and sand-dunes render it necessary to have some means of seeing where the head of the caravan was. The light which was seen by night was replaced in day time by the column of smoke which the torches sent up. Thus the caravan was led by a pillar of fire by night and one of cloud by day even as the Israelites were led.

THE MOSES FOLLOWERS.

Turning to the route followed by the Children of Israel Sir William Willcocks gives it as the following. They moved eastwards some time between the end of March and the end of April along the Wady Tumilat to Supeh and then to Etham on the edge of the wilderness of

even on the world was indelible. Thus was the promise conveyed in the call from the bush fulfilled. But there was no necessity for miracle upon miracle. One very low flood in the Field of Zoan, with all that is involved in the old basin days, seemed the deliverance of the captives, whose afflictions God had seen.

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That the Israelites camped on the Mediterranean shore after their deliverance is proved, Sir William considered, by the fact that quails fell into their camp. Quails fly across the Mediterranean and drop exhausted in myriads on the southern shore. It is impossible to credit that any quails would leave the scrub and shelter of that shore to fly over the Sinai desert and drop down on the shores of the Gulf of Suez where the land is absolute desert. The Israelites had much cattle with them, and it is out of the question also to suppose that they journeyed by the shores of the Gulf of Suez, which is a waterless region.

THE DEATH OF THE ISRAELITES.

It was an east wind that gave Moses his opportunity to escape and this is the very wind that would aid a host escaping from Egypt by the left bank of the Serbonian bog; an east wind would have been useless in the Gulf of Suez where only a north wind would have helped. Sir William mentioned that back in the eighties he had prolonged the Serbonian branch of the Nile across the eastern arm of Lake Menzala—like Lake Menzala, a shallow piece of salt water three feet deep. He described how he and his men waited until a strong east wind, which they knew would drive the whole of the lake into the western half of the basin, started to blow and how, working day and night with stakes, brushwood and earth they then got the fresh water across to the town of Baltim. This he said was the sort of bank Moses threw up across the Pelusiac branch.

As regards the pillar of fire by night and the pillar of cloud by day, Lament Pasha points out that modern times furnish an illustration of this method of leading caravans across the desert. In his day the "Mecca" caravan from Cairo had at its head a conductor on a camel with whom marched men with large torches, which were kept continuously alight. They were not extinguished during the day as the hills and sand-dunes render it necessary to have some means of seeing where the head of the caravan was. The light which was seen by night was replaced in day time by the column of smoke which the torches sent up. Thus the caravan was led by a pillar of fire by night and one of cloud by day even as the Israelites were led.

THE MOSES FOLLOWERS.

Turning to the route followed by the Children of Israel Sir William Willcocks gives it as the following. They moved eastwards some time between the end of March and the end of April along the Wady Tumilat to Supeh and then to Etham on the edge of the wilderness of

where the flood by then had provided plenty of drinking water. During the next month or so quails fell in numbers on the camp and the Israelites probably waited here until the first fall of rain had provided water in the desert for their journey to Mount Sinai.

Sir William pointed out that great confusion had arisen as to the numbers of the Israelites owing to the word "alat" meaning "family," as well as "a thousand." In the original records the word must have meant "family," as it was possible for 600 families to have lived in the Land of Goshen and to have emigrated across the wilderness of Sinai, whilst it was impossible for 600,000 fighting men with their wives, children and parents to have done either. As regards the presence of water, he stated that during the past eighteen months the Turks under German guidance have found abundance of water by boring, digging, and making small reservoirs in places in the Sinai Peninsula which before were considered waterless, and he added that Moses may have been so called because he was drawn out of the water but he might well have been so called from his success in drawing out water.

Shur. From Etham they deliberately turned back to Egypt and traversing the 20 miles of desert lying between the eastern end of the Land of Goshen and the Field of Zoan. They camped on the ancient Pelusiac branch of the Nile, where the ruined mounds of Tel Deifnu stand and where Pharaoh overtook them after moving along, only in the opposite direction, the same strip of desert as that traversed by the British Army before the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. The Israelites damned the branch and crossed with their flocks to the left bank. A causeway was built across the many gaps of water connecting the branch with Lake Menzala, which existed along the left bank. By damming the Pelusiac branch, the Israelites secured themselves against overflow on that side, while the strong east wind kept them from being troubled by the waters of Lake Menzala. Meanwhile Moses put Pharaoh off his guard by removing his pillars of fire and cloud from the head to the tail of his caravan thus causing him to think that the Israelites were hesitating what to do. In reality they were hurrying to the Mediterranean shore. When all were safely across Moses followed, destroying the dam and the causeway. The cutting of the dam and the return of the west wind caused Pharaoh's hosts to be cast into the returning waters or drowned in the deceptive Serbonian bog, which at such times, according to Diodorus Siculus, became covered with sand and deceived people by assuming the appearance of dry land.

The Israelites continued along the Pelusiac branch of the Nile for three days, during which the water became more and more brackish until at Timb on the edge of the sea the waters of Akaba became quite bitter and undrinkable. Here Moses made the water potable by making a dam with tamarisk trees, seeds and clay and thus cutting off some serious influx of brackish water from Marsh or Timb they marched to Etham where there were twelve springs and seventy palm trees, and which is undoubtedly the modern Katta, the scene of recent fighting in the Sinai. From Katta they returned in April to Yam Suf on the edge of the wilderness of

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# WATSON'S THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT  
QUALITY. NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE  
ADVERTISING.

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.  
TELEPHONE No. 616.

## Today's Advertisements

**FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION  
OF HONGKONG.**

RANK HOLIDAY, 2ND JULY, 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE  
INSURANCE OFFICES will be  
CLOSED for the Transaction of Public  
Business on MONDAY, 2nd July, 1917.

By Order,  
A. R. LOWE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, June 30, 1917. 1919

**MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION  
OF HONGKONG.**

RANK HOLIDAY, 2ND JULY, 1917.

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## THE CALENDAR.

**MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.**  
Dominion Day, Canada.

**MEMO FOR MONDAY.**  
General Holiday.

## General Memoranda.

**THURSDAY, July 5:**  
3 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at P.W.D.  
**WEDNESDAY, July 4:**  
Anniversary of American Declaration  
of Independence (1776).  
1.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,  
Blackwood Ware, etc., etc., at Messrs.  
Hughes and Boug's.  
**THURSDAY, July 5:**  
1.15 a.m.—Total Eclipse of the Moon.  
1.45 a.m.—Full Moon.  
**FRIDAY, July 6:**  
Princess Victoria's birthday (1854).  
**SATURDAY, July 7:**  
1.30 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting.

## THE "CHINA MAIL"

### NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should  
be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their  
names and addresses with any communica-  
tions addressed to the Editor, not necessarily  
for publication but as evidence of good  
will.

All matters for publication should be  
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be  
addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is  
\$30 per annum; per quarter and per month  
pro rata.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to  
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty  
cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China  
Mail" should be sent as soon as possible, as  
the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., On-  
dit 20 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland  
China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage  
\$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty  
cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements  
on pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should be  
sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham  
Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which  
are not ordered for a fixed period will be  
continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: "Mail," Hongkong.  
Cable: A.B.O. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

## VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

"China Mail" Office.

## DEATH.

WALLACE.—At Government Civil  
Hospital on June 29th, after a  
long illness, JAMES WALLACE—  
aged 46.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1917.

## THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

We were told in one of Renter's  
Cables a fortnight ago that "the  
increase in the sinking of merchant  
ships is to be expected," and also  
that this is attributed to the return  
of submarines which had been  
refitting. The Admiralty has never  
sought to disguise the gravity of the  
menace, but, deplorable as the  
results have been, we think a study  
of the table we give below, showing  
the results for two months, will  
leave the reader with unshaken hope  
that the menace will in time be  
defeated. "I do not know that  
there has ever been a human  
problem that was insoluble," said  
the PRIME MINISTER, a little while  
ago, "and this submarine problem  
will be no exception to the rule.  
During the past two months,  
Germany has employed the whole  
of her submarine resources in the  
attempt to "bring England to  
her knees." The sudden increase  
at the end of April in the number  
of ships attacked by submarine  
was explained by the statement  
that every possible submarine had  
been sent out for a "supreme  
effort and that the fleet was  
no longer working in relays.  
Germany's hope being to achieve  
by these means such results as  
would sustain the moral of the  
German people and lead them to  
expect an early triumph in the war.  
Let us examine the following  
results:—

Date	Over 1,000 tons	Under 1,000 tons	Un- suc- cessfully attacked
June 23	21	7	22
" 16	27	5	31
" 9	22	10	23
" 2	35	3	17
May 27	19	1	17
" 19	18	9	9
" 12	24	22	34
" 5	38	13	24

The returns issued for four weeks  
in May show that submarines attacked  
227 ships, 84 of them, unsuccessfully  
in the succeeding four weeks they  
attacked 203 ships, 93 of them  
unsuccessfully; they show, moreover,  
that whereas in the first four weeks  
the submarines sank 98 ships over  
1,000 tons, and 45 ships below 1,000  
tons, in the succeeding four weeks the  
kill fell to 85 big ships and 25  
smaller ones. It is also to be observed  
that whereas in the first four weeks  
84 ships were unsuccessfully attacked,  
in the succeeding four weeks the num-  
ber unsuccessfully attacked was 93.  
Whether the increase in the number  
of ships which have escaped means  
an increased number of submarines  
destroyed, the Admiralty leaves us  
to conjecture, but it is a reasonable  
and legitimate supposition. On the  
whole the Germans have not been  
as successful with their submarines  
as the British Admiralty authorities  
expected they might be, and the fact  
that their success is diminishing

rather than increasing is a satisfactory  
and hopeful sign. A study of these  
returns enables us to view the  
situation with increased confidence  
in eventual triumph over the  
menace. The figures indeed are  
more satisfactory than they appear,  
for during the last few weeks the  
tonnage entering and clearing British  
ports has shown a very substantial  
increase on the returns for April  
and May. We ought now to be  
able to contemplate a steady  
diminution for two reasons. The  
first is that the German submarines  
during the past two months have  
probably been destroyed at a greater  
rate than they can be replaced, and  
the second reason is that the means  
of coping with the menace are being  
steadily improved. Mr. LLOYD  
GEORGE has told us that the greatest  
intellects of England, America and  
France are applying their energies  
to this problem. The American  
papers which have been giving  
considerable prominence lately to  
reports that Mr. EMBURY, the famous  
inventor and Life President of  
the Naval Advisory Board, has in  
co-operation with the other members  
of the Advisory Board, "found  
a way to wipe out the German  
U-boat menace." It is understood  
that the creation of the necessary  
machinery will take two or three  
months, but the confident assurance  
is published that "within four  
months there will be no submarine  
menace." Everybody will hope that  
this confidence will be justified by  
events. In any case, if we are  
disposed to believe that such a  
menace can be removed entirely in  
four months, we cannot doubt that  
at the end of four months the  
German submarine campaign will  
have been well-nigh spent. It will  
be observed that Mr. LLOYD  
GEORGE at Glasgow yesterday was  
again able to declare that "after  
carefully considering and reckoning  
the possibilities, the Government had  
come to the conclusion, on the best  
advice, that submarines cannot  
starve us or drive our armies out  
of the fields abroad." He was also  
able to assure his audience that the  
"victory is as assured as the rising  
sun to-morrow."

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL

Exchange was down an eighth this  
morning.

There are more than a hundred  
members of the dissolved Chinese  
Parliament now in Shanghai.

Repairs to the Time Ball at Kow-  
loon having been completed, the ball  
will be dropped every day at 1 p.m.

Mr. W. O. Lambert has been  
appointed to be Temporary Assistant  
Government Marine Surveyor for three  
months.

The name of Dr. H. G. Earle, of  
the Hongkong University, has been  
added to the Register of Medical  
Practitioners entitled to practice  
medicine in the Colony.

A Chinese coolie, whilst engaged  
in construction work in Hsiao Street,  
fell from a scaffold a distance of twenty  
feet. He was sent to the Government  
Civil Hospital suffering from injuries  
sustained by the fall.

It is notified in the Government  
Gazette that the Commodore has  
appointed Lieutenant A. R. P. Martin,  
R.N.R., to be Officer in charge of the  
Examination Service, vice Lieutenant-  
Commander G. C. Echlin, R.N., (Retired),  
with effect from the 23rd June, 1917.

It is notified in accordance with  
the provisions of Section 34 of the  
Opium Ordinance, 1914, that the im-  
portation into Mexico of prepared opium  
or opium dross is limited to a quantity  
not exceeding five kilograms at a  
time, provided that permission has  
previously been obtained from the  
Municipal Board of Health.

It is notified in the Gazette by  
the Registrar of Companies, that  
A. Tack and Company, having lodged a  
statement of particulars pursuant to  
Section 8 of the Chinese Partnerships  
Ordinance, 1911, has been registered as  
a Chinese partnership with the follow-  
ing registered partners:—Au Ki, alias  
Au Kun, Cho, Au Yun, alias Au Shun  
Cho.

## GIFT OF TWO MORE AEROPLANES FROM HONGKONG.

MR. A. R. LOWE GIVES ONE.

It was announced a short time ago  
by Mr. J. J. Ryan, the Hon. Cor-  
responding Secretary of the Overseas  
Club in Hongkong, that a local  
gentleman had offered to present a  
second aeroplane if the appeal of the  
Overseas Club was fully met by  
public subscription by the first week  
in July.

That condition was fulfilled in  
good time, subscriptions totalling  
\$11,976.83 having been announced  
a few days ago.

Yesterday the gift of two aero-  
planes from the Colony was com-  
municated to the Overseas Club, and  
the money transmitted.

The aeroplane bought by public  
subscription will be one of 70 h.p.  
costing £1,300.

The second aeroplane which is  
presented by Mr. A. R. Lowe, of the  
firm of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham  
& Matthews, will be a 100 h.p. gun-  
mounted machine, costing £2,250.

## CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP CO'S NEW STEAMER.

### TO BE NAMED THE "NANKING."

With reference to the new steamer  
Congress, purchased by the China  
Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., from the  
Pacific Coast Steamship Co., Mr. O.  
H. Ritter, the Company's Agent in  
Hongkong, supplies us with the  
following information:—

Contracting, covering the purchase  
and reconstruction of the former  
Pacific Coast Steamship Company's  
s.s. Congress were consummated in  
the latter part of May with the  
Seattle Construction & Dry Dock  
Company, and according to present  
advices the ship should be ready for  
service on the Pacific some time  
during November, and may be ex-  
pected to leave Hongkong about the  
20th.

The vessel was built in 1913, is  
442 ft. long, 53 ft. beam, double bot-  
tom throughout, 7,985 tons gross,  
4,912 tons net, displacement 13,800  
tons, has twin screws, burns oil fuel,  
and has a speed of about 19 knots.

As reconstructed she will have a  
passenger capacity for approximately  
120 cabin passengers, 100 second and  
500 steerage, and will be first-class,  
modern and up-to-date in every  
respect, and when full up with steer-  
age passengers will carry approxi-  
mately 4,200 tons cargo.

It is proposed after reconstruction  
when the vessel takes the water at  
Seattle to rename her the Nanking  
in honour of the ancient capital of  
China.

## GIFTS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The following gifts have been  
received by the War Chaptain  
Committee for the use of our Soldiers  
and Sailors at the front, and will be  
distributed in due course, through  
the medium of the Committee's  
representative in London:—

From Messrs. Waisiamull: Asso-  
mull—  
5 chests China Tea.  
From "La Insular" Cigar Factory,  
Matanzas—  
One case Tobacco Cuttings.  
From The Philippine Co., Manila—  
Two cases containing 476 packages  
smoking tobacco.  
Three cases containing 20,000  
cigars and 236 packages smoking  
tobacco.

A Chinese accountant of a shop at  
No. 66 Queen's Road West has reported  
to the Police that between 6.30 p.m. on  
the 28th instant and 5.30 a.m. on the  
29th instant some person opened his safe  
with a duplicate key and stole \$3,240.

Messrs. Komer and Komer adver-  
tise a clearance sale at their well-known  
art gallery at 20 to 30 per cent. dis-  
count. "No reasonable offer will be  
refused for large pieces. This is certainly  
a good chance for art collectors as  
well as for those desirous of getting  
nice and useful household articles, such  
as tea sets, furniture, pictures, and silk  
goods. An inspection is cordially  
invited."

## THE MAGISTRACY.

### ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A CONSTABLE.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a  
Chinese tradesman was charged with  
attempting to bribe a police constable in  
uniform.

The defendant, who pleaded not  
guilty, was defended by Mr. Leo  
D'Almada.

In outlining the case to the magistrate  
Sergeant Davitt said that at about 4  
p.m. on the 16th instant, a Chinese  
police constable searched the defendant  
on the Wing Lok Street Wharf and  
found a hundred dollars in Hongkong  
bank notes on the defendant's person.  
The police constable suspected the  
defendant of being in the unlaw-  
ful possession of the money and  
therefore asked him where he got  
it. The defendant replied that a man  
residing in Queen's Road Central had  
given him the notes. The constable  
accompanied the defendant to the  
address the defendant had given.  
There the constable found the man, but  
the latter denied having given the  
defendant the hundred dollars. The  
constable took the defendant into  
custody. Whilst proceeding with him  
prisoner to the Police Station the defend-  
ant handed the hundred twenty dollars  
as a bribe to give him his liberty.

Mr. D'Almada stated that when his  
client was arrested by the Chinese  
police constable, the latter took the  
bank notes from him and then demanded  
fifty dollars to set the defendant free.  
The defendant explained that as the money  
was not his he could not give any  
of it to the constable as a bribe. The  
constable then kept twenty dollars of  
the money and returned the balance to  
the defendant. Upon the arrival of the  
two men at the Police Station the  
latter accused the defendant of having  
attempted to bribe him, and produced  
the twenty dollars as evidence to bear  
out his story.

His Worship remanded the defendant  
until next Friday morning, fixing bail  
at \$500.

## JUDGMENT IN RICKSHAW CASE.

Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning gave  
judgment in the case in which one of  
Mr. E. Crimston's private rickshaw  
coolies was charged with having caused  
an obstruction, on the 18th instant, and  
with having refused, on the same date,  
to obey the instructions of a police  
constable in uniform.

Mr. Dyer Ball said that the principle  
point in the case was whether or not  
the defendant had obeyed the orders given  
by the Indian police constable. After  
careful consideration of the evidence he  
had arrived at the conclusion that the  
defendant had not obeyed the orders of  
the Indian constable. He had there-  
fore decided to fine the defendant one  
dollar on the second charge, the first  
charge having been withdrawn.

Mr. Shenton, solicitor for the defence,  
asked for a stay of execution for three  
days in order that he and his client  
might have time to consider the  
position.

His Worship granted the application.

## NOT GOVERNMENT OPIUM.

A Chinese boatman was charged be-  
fore Mr. Wood this morning with being  
in the unlawful possession of 32 taels of  
prepared opium.

Mr. Gardener appeared as solicitor  
for the defence and pleaded guilty on  
behalf of his client.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$2,000,  
with the alternative of six months' hard  
labour.

## AN ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Two Chinese coolies were brought  
before Mr. Wood this morning on the  
charge of assaulting an assistant  
foreman in the employ of the tramway  
company.

Both defendants pleaded not guilty  
to the charge, and after evidence was  
heard the case was dismissed.

The Bangkok Daily Mail discussing  
Siam's attitude with regard to the war,  
concludes an article as follows:—  
We think then, that in support of her  
national dignity and her rights, Siam  
should follow up her disregard of  
protests with a breach of diplomatic  
relations with a Power by whom brute  
force is the one thing respected, just as  
the majority of the civilized nations of  
the earth have done. She owes it to  
herself as well as to the other countries  
which signed The Hague Convention,  
as she did, with the intention of  
keeping to its terms.

## ECONOMY IN THE END.

It costs but a small amount to keep  
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and  
Diarrhoea Remedy always in your  
medicine chest, and it is economy in the  
end. It cures colic and cholera quickly.  
For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

### TRAINING TIMES.

Below we give the times of the  
gallops done this morning by the  
ponies in training for the Gymkhana  
Meeting fixed for Saturday next,  
July 7th. The course was fairly  
heavy so the times are necessarily  
slow:—

CLOUDWAYS, boy, 1 mile, 37, 1.18.2, 1.55,  
2.27.4; last 1.32.4.  
TOWN MOOSE (1), boy, and KISS DICK  
(2), Sedgwick, 1 mile, 30, 1.10.2,  
1.44.2, 2.29.3; last 1.33.1.  
TREVINOSE, Adams, 11, 38, 1.13, 1.33,  
2.27, 3.01; last 1.34.  
MAGIC DUELL, boy, 1 mile, 35, 1.10,  
1.47.2, 2.24; last 1.36.3.  
CARBON'S WIFE, Gogg, 11, 41.3, 1.20,  
1.50, 2.35, 3.00; last 1.34.  
MOKY, Kromer, 1 mile, 30, 1.35, 2.18,  
last 1.43.  
SOCIAL SCHEMER, Sedgwick, 1 mile, 43,  
1.21.3, 1.50; last 1.37.2.  
ASTRICHATION, Knoll, 11, 40, 1.17.3,  
1.53.3, 2.32, 3.06; last 1.33.  
WINDSON DAILY, boy, 1 mile, 30, 1.08.4,  
1.42, 2.14.4; last 1.32.1.  
HICKS HENRY, 1 mile, 36.2, 1.10; last 1.  
33.3.  
WARRIOR, Barton, 1 mile, 37, 1.14, 1.48,  
2.23; last 1.35.  
PINWHE CHIEF, Seth (HANG ON, Adams,  
last half), 1 mile, 44, 1.23, 1.38,  
2.31.3; last 1.33.3.  
WHIPPER IN, Knoll (1), and BEN BOLT,  
boy (2), 11, 32, 1.34, 2.13, 2.51,  
3.23.3; last 1.32.1.  
CHOICE DUELL, boy, 1 mile, 35.3, 1.10.3,  
1.45.3; last 1.35.  
OAK BAY, Barton, 1 mile, 35, 1.10; last 1.  
35.  
SINCE, Knoll, 11, 48, 1.30.3, 2.10, 2.48.2,  
3.22.2; last 1.34.  
AUSTRALIAN CHIEF, Seth, 11, 37, 1.13.4,  
1.49.3, 2.23.2, 2.56.4; last 1.38.2.  
BARTON'S GREY TROOP, Barton, 1  
mile, 40, 1.20.2, 1.54.2; last 1.34.  
PLOTCHERFIELD, Seth (1), and ARNOLD,  
last 11, boy (2), 11, 42, 1.23, 2.02.2,  
2.39, 3.10.2; last 1.32.2.  
ICE, Knoll, 1 mile, 36.2, 1.13.4, 1.48.4;  
last 1.35.  
REX, Barton, 1 mile, 38, 1.17.2, 1.34.2,  
2.28; last 1.31.3.

## RUSSIA'S LIBERTY LOAN.

### MILLIONS OF ROUBLES ATTEST NEW REGIME'S STABILITY.

The Petrograd correspondent of a  
London paper recently wrote:—  
The issue of the new war loan, the  
Loan of Liberty, is the first test of the  
stability of the new Government, and  
there is every prospect of its emerging  
from the examination with honours.

Everywhere the loan is meeting with  
great success. The first four days pro-  
duced 145 million roubles (\$13,350,000).  
Earlier in the history of the new regime,  
in Petrograd and Moscow alone, which is  
more than double the amount raised in  
the same time by the last loan under the  
old regime.

One Petrograd insurance company  
recently received 6,000,000 roubles.  
Earlier in the history of the new regime,  
in Petrograd and Moscow alone, which is  
more than double the amount raised in  
the same time by the last loan under the  
old regime.

The great number of small subscrip-  
tions are witness of the loan's popularity,  
and measures are being taken to pro-  
mote the loan in the provinces,  
especially in the villages, so that the  
peasants may have a large share in it.  
One or two extremist papers agitate  
against the loan, but all responsible  
Labour papers are for it, and the Execu-  
tive Committee of the Congress of Work-  
men's and Soldiers' Delegates resolved  
by 21 votes to 14 to support the loan.

## SELF-REVELATION OF VANDALISM.

### DEVASTATION ORDERS FROM GERMAN AUTHORITIES.

Every day, says a Paris correspondent,  
fresh documents give precise information  
regarding the responsibility of the Ger-  
man High Command for devastations  
carried out in the evacuated regions.  
Following are passages from an order  
given to generals:—  
"The final extensive destruction in  
Greveliers, Bionvillers, Aubin and Avenas  
will begin at 2 o'clock.  
The destruction of Louverchal, Dimi-  
court, and Bonrais will begin on March  
3 at 7 o'clock."  
Notes have also been found of "meas-  
ures to be taken by the 82nd Land-  
wehr." He wrote:—"Forbidden to talk  
to French people; destroy all military  
addresses; poisoning of waters; incendi-  
ous bombs; deserters will be punished  
after war; destroy military addresses of  
dead and write nothing about fruit trees  
to family."  
Thus it seems the authorities realised  
so well the barbarity of the orders given  
that they did not want them to be  
known by German peasants.

The vandalism which is systematically  
ravaging the country, and which is tear-  
ing up all fruit trees, is certainly not a  
military necessity. Even the Germans  
themselves realize this.

Letters found in conquered trenches  
on the British front recently disclosed  
that there has been a grave disturbance  
—a "great revolution" in the desert  
at Kiel, and that the troops called upon  
to restore order did not do all that was  
expected of them.

## SOMETHING DEFENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less  
prevalent during this weather. Be  
prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic,  
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is  
prompt and effective. It can always be  
relied upon. For sale by all Chemists  
and Storekeepers.

## COMMERCIAL.

### HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Morson and Taylor, a their  
report dated 28th June, state:—

The market continues extremely quiet,  
with very little business passing. High  
exchange continues to exercise de-  
pressing effect upon all dollar stocks.  
Shanghai remains practically water-  
tight. The fall in rubber has affected all  
rubber stocks adversely.

RUBBER is quoted 3/3 per lb. (lanta-  
tion).  
SLAVES are now on offer at the reduced  
rate of \$65.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Cantors are  
unchanged at \$34 3/4; Unions are for sale  
at \$8 1/2.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Except for small  
sales Hongkong Firms at \$39 1/2 remain  
unchanged.

SHIPPING.—Douglases are nominal at  
\$40, and Defersal Indes are now quoted  
\$101 buyers. Star Ferries are nominal  
at \$20. Steamboats are wanted at \$7.

RETIKES.—China Sugars have been  
the medium of business at \$90, and 100,  
and close with sellers at \$10. Malsons  
could be placed at \$45.

OTIS AND MERRILL.—Langtans have  
improved slightly to a buying quotation  
of Tls. 18 in the North. Sashes at \$45  
are unchanged. Tronohs have changed  
hands at \$54 6d. and Urals have needed  
to a nominal quotation of 33 1/2, shellars  
in demand at 150 1/2. Railways are wanted  
at 34 1/2.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—

Kowloon Wharves could be obtained  
possibly at \$74. Hongkong Docks have  
been the medium of business at \$16.  
Shanghai Docks have been done in the  
North at Tls. 92.



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## BRITISH PROGRESS SOUTH OF THE SOUCHEZ.

## LINE ADVANCED ON A FRONT OF TWO MILES.

LONDON, June 29. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We made considerable further progress to the south of the Souchez river and captured a number of prisoners.

Our line in this area, has again advanced on a front of two miles, reaching the outskirts of Avion.

We brought down three, and drove down four aeroplanes. Four of our machines are missing.

## BRITISH ENTER AVION.

LATER. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We attacked and captured, yesterday evening, a forward position on a front of 2,000 yards, to the south and west of Oppy. We gained the whole of our objectives and took a number of prisoners and machine-guns.

We continue to gain ground to the south of the Souchez river on a wide front. We have entered Avion and have taken more prisoners and six machine-guns.

We repulsed a raid to the north of Cherisy.

We successfully carried out a raid to the south-east of Loos.

Avion is north of Vimy Ridge and Oppy to the south.

## THE FRENCH FRONT.

## ENEMY AGAIN SHELLS RHEIMS CATHEDRAL.

LONDON, June 29.

A French communiqué reports:— There has been an intermittent bombardment by the enemy at various points, which we vigorously countered, particularly on the left of the Meuse.

Twelve hundred shells were thrown on Rheims. Eight of them fell on the Cathedral.

## FUTILE ENEMY EFFORTS.

LATER.

A French communiqué reports:— The enemy was very active in the night on the Aisne front, following up a violent bombardment by very lively attacks in the regions of Cerny, to the south-east of Corbigny, and to the north-east of Rheims. All the attempts were shattered by our fire or thrown back by counter-attacks, and our positions were maintained.

The struggle was particularly lively in the region of Cerny where the enemy attacked several times at two different points. Enemy fractions gained a footing in our first line to the north-east of Cerny, but an energetic counter-attack drove them out. The enemy left numerous dead and some prisoners.

There was a most intense artillery duel on the left bank of the Meuse, in the region of Avocourt Wood and Hill 304. After a violent bombardment the Germans, yesterday evening, powerfully attacked with special storming troops, on a front of two kilometres to the west of Hill 304. Our fire disorganised the attack, which gained a footing at some points of our first line.

Another enemy attempt, to the east of Hill 304, in the morning, was completely repulsed.

## BRAZIL'S NEUTRALITY ENDED.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 29. Brazil has revoked her degrees of neutrality in the war between the Allies and Germany.

## THE SITUATION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, June 29.

The Times Military Correspondent in Mesopotamia states that the Report refers to the past and not to the present great changes, which have since occurred and which are calculated to inspire a cheerful confidence in India, who is doing more than she is given credit for. Larger changes are contemplated, both for India and the Indian Army, proving that a new spirit has arisen. The events in Russia have radically changed General Maude's position in Mesopotamia, which will, presumably, engage the earliest attention of the Government.

## GREECE EXPECTED TO DECLARE WAR.

## GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS A STATE OF WAR EXISTS.

ATHENS, June 29.

Though war has not yet been declared, the Government considers that a state of war exists since its advent to power on the 28th inst.

The recall of the diplomatic representatives of the Central Powers and their Allies is imminent.

## CHINA AND THE WAR.

## STATEMENT BY JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER.

TOKIO, June 29.

Baron Motono, the Japanese Foreign Minister, speaking in the Diet, said he was most hopeful regarding Russia.

He also stated that China, after rupturing relations with Germany, asked for concessions as preliminary to declaring war against Germany, but Japan was unable to act without full agreement with the Allies.

He hoped China would soon solve her internal difficulties and declare war against Germany, thus putting an end to the German intrigues to which much of the unsettled state of China was due.

## THE DISCOVERIES IN NORWAY.

## NORWAY EXPECTING AN EXPLANATION FROM GERMANY.

CHRISTIANA, June 29.

The Foreign Minister, in a statement in the Storting, confirmed the worst stories of the importations of explosives.

He stated that shells and other explosives were found in the luggage of Baron Bantzenfels, who is a German Imperial courier. They had been imported by him into Norway in parcels and trunks which were stamped with the seal of the German Foreign Office, Baron Bantzenfels, had returned to Germany, where the Norwegian Government presumed, he would be prosecuted criminally, because in such cases International Law stipulated that a Diplomatist must be prosecuted in his native country. The Norwegian Government was also expecting an explanation from Germany.

## THE DUTCH POTATO TROUBLE.

## STATEMENT BY THE BRITISH MINISTER.

AMSTERDAM, June 29.

The British Legation has issued a communication to the Dutch Press explaining the position with regard to the export of potatoes to Great Britain. It emphasises that the remedy for any deficiency of potatoes in Holland rests entirely with the Dutch parties interested, for the Anglo-Dutch agreement merely provides that before any potatoes are exported to Germany, a fixed quantity should be exported to Great Britain. The whole of the present trouble has arisen from the anxiety of interested parties in Holland to supply Germany, because this action brings the agreement into force and creates a local shortage.

The communication lays stress on the fact that Great Britain is willing to take no potatoes provided none go to Germany.

## THE MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

LONDON, June 29.

It is understood that no resignation has so far been tendered in connection with the Mesopotamia Report.

## THE DUMA OBJECTS TO DISSOLUTION.

PETROGRAD, June 29.

At a private meeting of the Duma, it was decided to decline to comply with the soldier's demand for its dissolution.

## NEW PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

LONDON, June 29.

The Press Bureau announces that the Rt. Hon. W. Hayes Fisher has been appointed President of the Local Government Board, and Mr. Stephen Walsh, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board.

## THE FOOD MINISTRY.

LONDON, June 29.

It is believed that Mr. J. R. Clynes, the labour Member of North East Manchester, will succeed Mr. G. Bathurst at the Food Ministry.

There is no reason to suppose that our loss of young officers is greater than that suffered by the Central Powers, states Mr. Macpherson, adding that 46 per cent. of German officer casualties reported in December were between the ages of 17 and 25.

## THE BARBARITY OF THE PIRATES.

## FIRING ON SWIMMING MEN.

LONDON, June 29.

The Elger Dempster Company's s.s. *Adalah* was torpedoed without warning on June 15.

After the vessel was hit, the submarine, which had not previously been seen, emerged and fired on the *Adalah* while the boats were being lowered, and the vessel was hit seven times. The submarine came alongside the Chief Officer's boat, before the ship sank, and put one of its officers and four men aboard who proceeded to board the *Adalah*. After a couple of minutes they returned to the submarine and then told the Chief Officer's boat to clear out. Meanwhile, the Master's boat, which was already badly smashed by the submarine's shelling, was 300 or 400 yards distant. The submarine reopened fire, with shrapnel, on the Master's boat killing eight of the occupants and blowing the stern of the boat right off. The submarine continued to fire shrapnel on the swimming men, after the boat had sunk. After the submarine commander thought he had finished everybody in the Master's boat he fired eight shrapnel shells on the Chief Officer's boat. Fortunately nobody was killed but several were slightly injured and the boat was badly damaged. The submarine commander then waved to the Chief Officer of the *Adalah* to go and pick up the Master and other swimmers, and then made off. A French Patrol steamer picked up the victims of this barbarism.

## BRITISH LABOUR PROBLEMS.

## FUTURE RELATIONS OF CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

LONDON, June 29.

The Ministry of Labour is circulating the Reconstruction Committee's report to employers' associations and trade unions. The Report intimates that the War Cabinet is deeply concerned, and effective measures will be taken to solve questions with regard to the relations between Capital and Labour, feeling that the future of the country's industry, indeed the country itself, depends upon these questions. The Report adds that action cannot be deferred till after the war.

The Reconstruction Committee, which is mainly composed of prominent representatives of the employers and workers, points out the present great opportunity for securing a permanent improvement in their relations. It is essential that the war people be given improved conditions and a higher standard of comfort generally. It recommends the formation of joint Industrial Councils of the principal industries, representing the employers and the workers, to consider particularly the establishment of closer co-operation between the employers and the employed, and also to pay attention, at an early date, to demobilisation questions. The Trade Union rules and customs, which the Government guaranteed to restore after the war, constituted one of the chief factors of the problem. These cannot be set aside without mutual consent, and the Committee suggests the creation of District Councils and Workshops Committees.

The Reconstruction Committee does not offer an opinion relating to profit-sharing and partnership. It is convinced that permanent improvement in the relations between employers and workers cannot be founded solely on a cash basis. The work people should be given a greater opportunity for the discussion and adjustment of those parts of industry by which they are most affected.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 29.

Silver is quoted at 30½d. There is a little China buying and the market is steady.

Messrs. Samuel, Montague and Company's Silver report states that the market has shown a certain amount of strength owing to a general demand. The price of 30½d. which was reached on June 22, was a record since July 1892. The Shanghai Exchange had correspondingly advanced to 8/10 for the tael. The Indian Treasury's holding of silver had risen by over two crores owing to purchases on behalf of the Raj.

## PROVISIONS FOR THE ARMY.

## LARGE EXPENDITURES.

LONDON, June 29.

A Memorandum by Mr. U. F. Wintour, the Director of Army Contracts, on the provision supplies for the army, shows that the value of the purchases during the war has exceeded £700,000,000, including £200,000,000 for purchases on behalf of the Allies. The present annual value of purchases is about £350,000,000, including £100,000,000 for the Allies. The purchases during the war include 500,000,000 rations of preserved meat, 250,000,000 tins of jam, 187,000,000 pounds of cheese, 115,000,000 yards of flannel and 105,000,000 yards of cloth. It cost £26,500,000 to purchase the home wool clip and £35,000,000 to purchase the Australian wool clip. The control of wool has resulted in great economies to the State which are estimated at £13,000,000. The Memorandum states other economies such as British hides, which were bought at fivepence per pound below world prices. It is estimated that the control of Indian "Kips" resulted in an economy to the value of £1,125,000 and the control of Jute an economy of £8,500,000.

## THE COTTON CRISIS.

## BOARD OF TRADE ACTION.

LONDON, June 29.

The Board of Trade has prohibited dealings in raw cotton, except under licence. The conditions under which licences will be granted may include conditions regarding a maximum price, but such maximum price would not apply to the sale of parcels of cotton the purchase of which had been previously contracted for, so as to reduce the selling price of such parcels below an amount necessary to give a reasonable profit. All importers and dealers of raw cotton and all cotton spinners must comply with any direction of the Board of Trade regarding the sale, disposal, delivery or use of raw cotton.

The rationing of raw cotton and a reduction of the output of yarn and cloth is regarded as practically certain, and probably a census of the stocks of cotton yarn and cloth will be one of the first steps taken by the Board of Control.

## LATER.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Roberts, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, stated that the output of the Lancashire cotton mills had been affected by labour and other difficulties. The import of cotton had recently fallen below a point necessary to meet the full demands of all the mills, and stocks had consequently been depleted. The Government was taking steps to increase the imports as far as possible, and the Board of Control would be empowered to control the distribution and use of raw cotton.

## ANOTHER GRIM TALE OF THE SEA.

## DOMBAY LADY PASSENGER'S EXPERIENCE.

An interesting letter has been received in Bombay from a well-known English resident who recently sailed with his wife for England. Their ship was torpedoed at night in the Mediterranean, and they were tossed about for four days in an open boat, undergoing so much hardship that half of the 28 in the boat died. In the course of the letter, the writer says:—We had struck one of the Mediterranean storms. It got worse and worse and for three days and nights it blew with intense vigour. All the boats got separated, as it was quite impossible to see one another in the waves that were running. Two sets of men were kept busy night and day bailing from the commencement till the end. At daybreak on Sunday morning we saw what looked like white clouds in the far distance. An hour or two later we thought that they were snowed mountains and steered for them. Luckily they were waves and the place was Cornish. Late Sunday evening (8 p.m.) we arrived and had to be helped for the last mile or so against the tide. When we reached the quay none of us could stand. All had to be carried ashore, where we were given hot rum and milk and put to bed, though not to sleep, as a constant stream of Germans went through our bedroom (about 20 at a time) for over two days. Out of the 28 who got into the open boat, at the end of the four days and nights exposure to cold, wind, rain and waves only 14 landed. The others died, and I personally had to put eight or ten overboard. My wife and the third stewardess, and an old gentleman were provided with a certain amount of shelter by canvas awning rigged up after a few hours at sea. All of us, however, were sitting in water practically the whole time, and to this minute I cannot walk properly, though perfectly fit in other respects. We got trench feet through being in ice cold water for 96 hours. My wife and the stewardess were very very brave, and earned the universal praise of all the survivors of the really splendid pluck and cheeriness they displayed in spite of the really terrifying waves that were running on Friday and Saturday.

Most of the men had removed their tails, I included, so that when the boat was capsized, and which appeared inevitable, the struggle might not be prolonged. The ice cold water would soon cause one to sink with no belt on. "M. Mail."

## HINDENBURG'S REPROACHES JUDGED BY RECENT ORDERS.

LONDON, June 29.

The death is announced of Brigadier G. E. Holland. [Brigadier G. E. Holland served with the Burma Expeditionary Force 1887-9.] The death is announced of Sir George Christopher Moleworth Birdwood. Death took place suddenly from heart failure. [Sir George Birdwood was born in Bombay in 1832. He wrote extensively on Indian matters, many of his books and papers dealing with research work.]

## GERMAN TROOPS TOLD WHAT AWAITS THEM ON FAILURE.

LONDON, June 29.

The Haves correspondent in the British front, says:— "One can judge of the language that Marshal Hindenburg felt obliged to use to his troops by the following order of the day addressed recently by one of his collaborators to the soldiers of the Army. 'You know the state and what you have to do. Look around you at the destruction of cities and fields of forests and of countries, with which you see our own fatherland threatened, and in a worse degree if we are not the victors. We are fighting here for our hearts, for our homes, for our wives and our children, as much as if we were keeping guard on the Rhine. What would our life be worth if we became the slaves of the Germans?'

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE MONGOLIA CASUALTIES.

33 DEATHS; 450 SAVED.

LONDON, June 29.

An official announcement by the P. and O. Company states that two Europeans and one Parsee who were passengers, and six Europeans and fourteen of the native crew of the *Mongolia* were killed by the explosion. Of the balance 450 have been landed on the Indian coast, despite the monsoon weather.

## MESOPOTAMIA.

## NO COMPLAINTS REGARDING AEROPLANES.

LONDON, June 29.

In the House of Commons, Col. Baird stated that he was unaware that there had been any complaints regarding the aeroplanes supplied to Mesopotamia. General Maude stated that he would like certain additions to the aeronautical equipment of his forces and his wishes were met.

## THE GREEK PARLIAMENT.

ATHENS, June 28.

A decree is about to be published convening the Parliament elected on May 31st last year, in which there is a large Venizelist majority, and which ex-King Constantine arbitrarily dissolved. The Government intends seeking the King's consent to convene a National Assembly, and to remodel the system of Constitutional Government.

## BRITAIN'S OUTPUT OF STEEL.

LONDON, June 28.

Dr. Addison stated in the course of his speech in the House of Commons that negotiations were now proceeding with a view to enabling the United States to place their resources more readily and more effectively at the Allies' disposal, and for promoting economy in purchases. The Imperial Munitions Board was now the greatest business organisation in Canada, employing over 200,000 workers. He stated that Britain's output of steel, which was 7,000,000 tons yearly before the war, was now 10,000,000, and he hoped it would be 12,000,000 by the end of 1918. He mentioned that steel plates in Britain cost less than half what they cost in America, and shell steel was 30 per cent less. We were now producing all the tungsten we needed, besides supplying much to the Allies.

## THE RUSSIAN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

PETROGRAD, June 29.

The Provisional Government has decreed that the Constituent Assembly elections shall take place on September 31st and the meeting will be held on October 13th.

## THE STATUS OF NEW ZEALAND.

LONDON, June 29.

Reuter is informed that the King's representative in New Zealand has been designated Governor-General, instead of Governor. The effect is to emphasize the fact that New Zealand's status is the same as the other Dominions where there are Governor-Generals.

## THE Kew BULLETIN.

LONDON, June 28.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Frothingham stated that the suspension of the publication of the Kew bulletin was being considered. He hoped it might be possible to resume the publication.

## ABERCROMBY ELECTION.

LONDON, June 28.

The Abercromby bye-election has resulted in a victory for Lord Stanley, who defeated Mr. Hughes by 2,225 votes to 794.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 28.

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## BATHING CAPS

## RED RUBBER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF

THE ABOVE IN VARIOUS SIZES.

PRICE \$2.50 EACH.

Queen's Dispensary  
(HARPER & CO.)

Tel. 492.

81, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE  
WHOLESALE  
DEALERS  
IN THE COLONY.

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No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.  
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ESTABLISHED 1880

"Only one can be best!" and the best isn't  
the "just as good" kind, is it?  
The best Roofing is

## "MALTHOID"

because a "Malthoid" experience of over a quarter of a century is found in every yard. Ask our experts, who will instruct or supervise FREE, and whose experience entitles them to your confidence! Use "Malthoid" as they recommend, then tell your friends what you think of it!

WATERPROOF!  
CHEAP!  
CLEAN!  
LIGHT!  
SAFE!  
SNOWPROOF!

## "MALTHOID."

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.  
HONGKONG.

## A COMMERCIAL AIR SERVICE.

## USE OF AEROPLANES AFTER THE WAR.

## MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

The possibility of utilising our great aerial organisation after the war for commercial purposes was indicated in the House of Commons during the debate on the Air Service.

Major Baird, Parliamentary Secretary to the Air Board, said the department had been considering the question of the aerial service after the war and the uses to which it might be put for civil and commercial purposes. At the end of the war there would be a vast number of trained pilots and machines, and a larger number of machines on order, which there would be many thousands of people now engaged in the industry, which industry which had been built up for war purposes, and it could not be neglected in times of peace.

A committee had been set up to consider this important matter, and Lord Northcliffe had consented to act as chairman. There would be represented on it the two Services, the Board of Trade, the Post Office, the Colonial Office, the Customs and Treasury, and representatives of the Dominions.

## STANDARDISED MACHINES.

Giving details of the work of the Board Major Baird supplied the following figures: Firms working for the Controller of Aeronautical Supplies... 508 Men employed... 68,700

The technical department of the Board had endeavoured to standardise machines on a vast scale, although they never lost sight of the advantage of having a number of experimental units. A department for dealing with inventions was in process of creation.

It was quite impossible to give a definite figure of production, but it was possible to give a ratio. In regard to the monthly average output last year taken as an arbitrary number of eight, the output for the first two months of this year was 16. The anticipated output for the next three months was 19, and they hoped by the end of the year to have doubled that figure. (Cheers.)

Great efforts had been made—and he believed to some extent with success—to secure the co-operation of the Allies. The enemy, Major Baird declared, would get a more disagreeable knowledge in the future than in the past, and they had had nothing to complain of in that regard during the past few days. They were not, of course, satisfied with the machines, and were endeavouring always to improve. (Hear, hear.)

For failing to obey the orders of a patrol boat officer, Captain Horatio Rivers of the s.s. *Katharine*, was fined £100 in London recently.

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

## HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

## Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, July 3rd.—

8 p.m. Inspection by Divisional Surgeon, S. P. Lee. Uniform—Helmets, Haversacks, (fitted). Water-bottles (filled), Shorts, Puttees. Caps to be carried.

Thursday, July 5th.—

8 p.m. Gymnasium.

NAVYINGTON DIVISION.

Tuesday, July 3rd.—

4.15 p.m. First Aid Lecture by Divisional Surgeon Lim.

Wednesday, July 4th.—

2 p.m. Band Practice.

6.30 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Friday, July 6th.—

4.15 p.m. First Aid Lecture by Divisional Surgeon Lim.

Saturday, July 7th.—

2 p.m. Band Practice.

Y.M.C.A. COLLEGE DIVISION.

Wednesday, July 4th.—

12.45 p.m. First Aid Class; Corporal Kong in charge.

Thursday, July 5th.—

4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Friday, July 6th.—

4.15 p.m. Banding Practice.

Saturday, July 7th.—

12.45 p.m.



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON and BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

LONDON and BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at special rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOARDS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, Etc. apply to:—

P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Office, E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.



## O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG: (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, YOKOHAMA, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

(TRANS PACIFIC)

"HAWAII MARU" Leaving July.

"CANADA MARU" Leaving July.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 1st July, at Noon.

"SOSU MARU" Thursday, 4th July, at 9 a.m.

Call at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE:—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.

Tel. Nos. 744 &amp; 745

## "NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE (STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND").

## "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE (STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD").

Joint Service

between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

STEAMERS TO SAIL:

"WILIS" 8th July.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, AGENTS.

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK, via PORTS and SUEZ and PANAMA CANAL.

With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.

For Freight &amp; further particulars, apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agent.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly		

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA (SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sail on or about

For sailing dates or freight or passage apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## SHIPPING

## C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	LINAN	July 1, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	July 3, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHENAN	July 5, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	ASHOT	July 8, Daylight
SHANGHAI	SHUNING	July 10, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHASTUNG	July 12, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	July 15, Daylight

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships: Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships: Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 33.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	STEAMERS	To SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	ENANG	SUNDAY, July 1, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	SATURDAY, July 7, Daylight.
MANILA	WONGSANG	SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan, by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Swatow and Changhai.

Under the Straits Government's Passport Regulations, All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

## REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

## WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO. LTD.

AGENTS.

## WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can it be. Its marvelous properties are well known in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No matter how it is inherited, it is the germ of disease, and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, producing pimples, eruptions, and various diseases of the skin, and in the most serious cases, it is the cause of the most terrible diseases of the blood, such as leprosy, syphilis, and other diseases of the blood. It is the only medicine that can cure these diseases, and it is the only medicine that can be taken without any harm to the system. It is the only medicine that can be taken by the most delicate and the most robust alike. It is the only medicine that can be taken by the most delicate and the most robust alike. It is the only medicine that can be taken by the most delicate and the most robust alike.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE. See next page for full particulars. Send stamped addressed envelope for Free Booklet, or P.O. Order for Trial Bottle of this remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit, but do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp of VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTHS, CASH CHEMISTS.

## PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of—

## THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,

5, 11, and 13, Strand.

COMMERCIAL FORMS ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES  
SHIPPING FORMS WINE LISTS  
CIRCULARS MENUS  
PAMPHLETS INVITATION CARDS

## BOOKBINDING.

## SHIPPING

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

## HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHOW

## AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 3rd July at 12 Noon.
HAIRONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 6th July at 12 Noon.

## SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; Co., General Managers.



## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	8,000-14 knots	Tues. 3rd July.
KOREA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Tues. 17th July.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Fri. 27th July.
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Fri. 10th August.
NIPPON MARU	11,000-15 knots	Sat. 23rd August.
SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Fri. 7th September.

First Class to London "G348. (£71.10.0) Return G360. (£132)

"San Francisco G350. "G347.50.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc. ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamers Tons &amp; Speed. Sailing.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

T. DAIGO AGENT.

Telephone Nos. 2374 &amp; 2375. KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	INABA MARU	MONDAY, 16th July, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	WEDNESDAY, 1st August at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAKI MARU	FRIDAY, 13th July at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU	SATURDAY, 14th July at 11 a.m.
	SHITACHI MARU	WEDNESDAY, 18th July at 11 a.m.
	YUO MARU	TUESDAY, 21st July at 11 a.m.
	CEYLON MARU	SATURDAY, 14th July.
	MOYORI MARU	MONDAY, 2nd July.
	JINSEN MARU	TUESDAY, 10th July.

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE

APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S

OFFICE.

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 52 &amp; 53.

## EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

## via PANAMA CANAL.

## (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 52 &amp; 53.

## INTIMATIONS

## SILIMPONON (SEBATTIE) COAL.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the COVING HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., and prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPONON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPONON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPONON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sebatik Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY &amp; CO., LTD., Agents Coving Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

1057

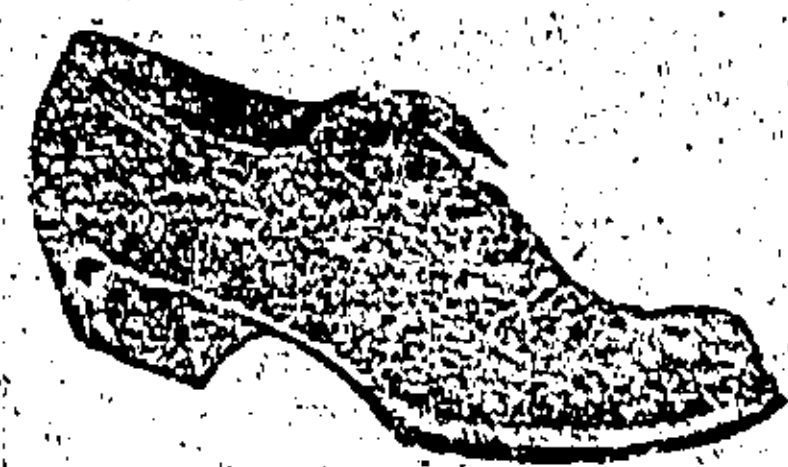
## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

## MADE

TO

## ORDER



## OCHERRY &amp; CO.,

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

## EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHO SELL, Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods including

Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cords, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Fanny Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographic and Optical Goods, Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5% Trade Discounts allowed. Special Quotations on Demand. Sample Cases from £10 upwards. Consignment of Goods sold on Account.

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MR. LI HONGFAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of teaching Europeans to learn the Chinese language, and is the possessor of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has a good knowledge of Chinese and English. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 12, Valentin Street, First floor.

(125)

## AGENTS.

LONDON—WILLIAM WILSON &amp; SONS, 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C.

E.C. (General) 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C.

E.C. T. E. Brown &amp; Co., Ltd., 103, Queen's Road, Victoria, St.

CLARK, SON &amp; PLATT, 85, Grosvenor St., E.C.

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St. Bride St., E.C. ROYAL WATSON, 100, Fleet Street, E.C.

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## CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL  
HONGKONG

High Sunday after Trinity, July 1st.  
Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.)  
Matins (11 a.m.)  
Responses: Ferial: Venite, Goodson;  
Psalm: Wesley; Wesley: To Deum;  
Russell Jones; Ferial: Jubilate, Ouse-  
ley; Hymns: 229, 437.  
God Save the King.  
Holy Communion (12 noon.)  
Evangelist (5 p.m.)  
Responses: Ferial: Psalm: Psalms;  
Cooke, Tucker; Magnificat, Gos-  
sett (evening); Nunc Dimittis,  
Purcell (8th morning); Hymns: 221,  
231, 12.

23. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.  
Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and at  
Morning Service.  
Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.  
Responses: Ferial: Venite, Frontbeck;  
Chant No. 72; W.A.; Psalm: Of the  
Morning; To Deum; St. John's; Jubilate;  
Nunc; Chant No. 72; Kerie;  
Throne; Hymns: 13; Tunc; A. & M.  
6, 312, 125, and 147.  
God Save the King.

Evening Prayer at 8 p.m.  
Responses: Ferial: Psalm: Office Even-  
ing; Magnificat, Turler; Chant No.  
72; Nunc Dimittis, Wesley; Hymns:  
221, 12, 147, and 147.  
God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.  
Sunday Services, July 1st.  
Morning at 11 a.m.—Hymns: 203, 505,  
105, 104.  
Communion at 12 noon.  
Evening at 8 p.m.—Hymns: 203, 129,  
157.  
Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macquharrie.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.  
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.  
Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

Peak Church.  
Evening Service at 8.30.

The Gospel Hall.  
10 to 12 P.m. Prayers.  
Weekly Services—Sunday: Breathing  
Breath for Believers only 11 a.m.  
Gospel-Meeting 8 p.m.  
Tuesday and Thursday, Bible study  
8 p.m.  
Friday, Ladies' Bible study 5.30 p.m.  
Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

First Church of Christ Scientist.  
MacDonnell Road.  
Sundays, 11 a.m.  
Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church  
Wanchai.  
Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m.  
Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home,  
Aberdeen.  
Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church,  
Garden Road.  
Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by  
the Benediction of the Blessed  
Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral.  
Glennally.  
Low Mass at 6 and 9.30 a.m.  
High Mass at 11 a.m.  
5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed  
Sacrament.

## OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JULY.

The following Table shows the Stan-  
dard Time at which Official Night ends  
and begins during the month of July,  
1917:

Date.	Ends.	Begin.
July 1st.	5.31 a.m.	7.31 p.m.
" 2nd.	5.33	7.31
" 3rd.	5.35	7.31
" 4th.	5.37	7.31
" 5th.	5.39	7.31
" 6th.	5.41	7.31
" 7th.	5.43	7.31
" 8th.	5.45	7.31
" 9th.	5.47	7.31
" 10th.	5.49	7.31
" 11th.	5.51	7.31
" 12th.	5.53	7.31
" 13th.	5.55	7.31
" 14th.	5.57	7.31
" 15th.	5.59	7.31
" 16th.	6.01	7.31
" 17th.	6.03	7.31
" 18th.	6.05	7.31
" 19th.	6.07	7.31
" 20th.	6.09	7.31
" 21st.	6.11	7.31
" 22nd.	6.13	7.31
" 23rd.	6.15	7.31
" 24th.	6.17	7.31
" 25th.	6.19	7.31
" 26th.	6.21	7.31
" 27th.	6.23	7.31
" 28th.	6.25	7.31
" 29th.	6.27	7.31
" 30th.	6.29	7.31
" 31st.	6.31	7.31

## HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been  
compiled at the National Alms Office  
in London from the result of the analysis  
of observations taken by means of an  
automatic tide-recording machine in the  
Water Police Basin, at Tsim Sha Tsui,  
during the years 8-9-0.  
The zero of the table corresponds with  
the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty  
Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet  
higher than mean low level.  
To obtain the depth of water on the  
tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard  
add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge  
at the Lanau Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet  
to the height given in the table.

July 1st to 8th, 1917.

Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
1.00	1.10	13.00	1.10
2.00	1.15	14.00	1.15
3.00	1.20	15.00	1.20
4.00	1.25	16.00	1.25
5.00	1.30	17.00	1.30
6.00	1.35	18.00	1.35
7.00	1.40	19.00	1.40
8.00	1.45	20.00	1.45
9.00	1.50	21.00	1.50
10.00	1.55	22.00	1.55
11.00	1.60	23.00	1.60
12.00	1.65	24.00	1.65
13.00	1.70	25.00	1.70
14.00	1.75	26.00	1.75
15.00	1.80	27.00	1.80
16.00	1.85	28.00	1.85
17.00	1.90	29.00	1.90
18.00	1.95	30.00	1.95
19.00	2.00	31.00	2.00

JUST ARRIVED  
"INDIAN" MOTORCYCLES  
ALL MODELS

	Prices
2 1/2 H.P. Light eight opposed Cylinders	\$300.00
5 " Little Twin	\$500.00
7 1/2 " Big Twin Powerplus	\$750.00
7 1/2 " Big Twin (Electric Model)	\$850.00

## ALEX. ROSS &amp; CO.

4, DES VEXES ROAD, CENTRAL.

## TO LET

TO LET.  
1. NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road.  
Ready for occupation.  
Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.  
For rent and other particulars  
apply to—  
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,  
1 Des Vexes Road.  
Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1577

## TO LET

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE with  
Tennis Court in Minden Villas,  
Kowloon.  
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, June 16, 1917.

## TO LET

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.  
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton  
Terraces.  
HOUSES on Shumshien Canton.  
HOUSES TO LET: Wong-nai-chong  
Road.  
Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE CO.  
IN WHICH ARE VERIFIED THE SHARES OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.,  
and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914,  
£23,970,587.  
I—Authorized Capital £4,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £2,500,000  
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500  
II—Fire Funds—£3,837,047  
III—Life & Annuity Funds—£7,567,590  
Sinking Fund account—£28,250

Revenue Fire Branch—£2,381,458  
Life and Annuity Branches—£4,141,563  
Revenue Marine Department—£37,239  
Other Receipts—£78,940  
£2,539,238

The Accumulative Funds of the various  
branches are separately invested, and, by  
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet  
the claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Business.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
Agents.

PATELL & CO.  
ORIENTAL PRODUCE  
EXPORTERS,  
SILK MERCHANTS,  
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in  
NEW YORK,  
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.  
Branches—  
CANTON,  
SHANGHAI,  
YOKOHAMA,  
BOMBAY.  
HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDING,  
HONGKONG.

TANG YUK DISTRICT, successor to  
the late SIEN JING,  
14, D'ARQUILLAS STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE  
Consultation free.

PAINFUL ECZEMA  
ON BACK OF HAND

Very Distressing, Caused Disfig-  
urement, Irritation and Itching.  
HEALED BY CUTICURA

"I had been a great sufferer from a very  
distressing and painful form of eczema on  
the back of my right hand. The trouble  
commenced with a red rash which gradually  
spread all over the hand between the fingers,  
causing complete disfigurement, great irri-  
tation, itching and considerable pain.  
After hearing of Cuticura Soap and  
Ointment I decided to get them. I con-  
tinued to use them for about a fortnight by  
which time the irritation and pain had  
ceased and I was healed." (Signed) Joseph  
Wm. George, 41, Lily St., West Bromwich,  
Staffs., Eng., July 25, 1915.  
Sample Each Free by Post  
With 32-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse  
and Ointment to heal.) Address post-card  
for sample: F. Newberry & Sons, 27, Chancery  
Square, London, E.C.4. Send every where.

## NEW TYPHOON SIGNALS.

New Local and Non-Local Storm  
Signal Codes will be introduced at  
Hongkong on 1st July, 1917, in place  
of the old Local Code, and the China  
Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local  
Code is that the new signals will show  
the direction from which the gale is  
expected, whereas the old signals  
showed the position of the typhoon.  
The latter will be indicated, as hereto-  
fore, by the Non-Local Signals. The  
new Local Code is given below:

## DAY SIGNALS.

- 1—Red cone; point upward, will  
mean a typhoon exists which may  
possibly cause a gale at Hongkong  
within 24 hours.
- 2—Black cone point upward—Gale  
expected from the North (N.W. to  
N.E.).
- 3—Black cone point downward—Gale  
expected from the South (S.E. to  
S.W.).
- 4—Black drum—Gale expected from  
the East (N.E. to S.E.).
- 5—Black ball—Gale expected from  
the West (N.W. to S.W.).
- 6—Two black cones, top one in-  
verted, bottom one point up—Gale  
expected to increase.
- 7—Black cross—Wind of typhoon  
force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by  
three explosive bombs, fired at intervals  
of 10 seconds at the Water Police  
Station and repeated at the Harbour  
Office.

The signals will be lowered when it  
is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at  
the masthead of the storm signal mast  
on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office,  
H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast,  
the flagstaff on the premises of the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and  
Godown Company at Kowloon, the  
flagstaff on the premises of the Standard  
Oil Company at Lai-chi-kok, and the  
flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters  
at Lyemun.

## NIGHT SIGNALS (Lamps).

- 1—White, White, White.
- 2—White, green, green.
- 3—Green, white, white.
- 4—Green, green, white.
- 5—White, white, green.
- 6—Green, green, green.
- 7—Red, green, red.

The Night Signals will be displayed,  
at sunset, on the tower of the Railway  
Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the  
Harbour Office flagstaff. They will  
have the same significance as the day  
signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by  
explosive bombs as above, in the event  
of the information conveyed by this  
signal being first published at night.

## SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in  
the Harbour, a Cone will be exhibited  
at the following stations:—Gap Rock  
Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sai Ki  
Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok, Tai Po  
to notify the fact to native craft and  
passing ocean vessels, on demand, by  
signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at  
least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force  
8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h.,  
mean velocity by Dines Anemometer),  
and also warnings of expected changes in  
the direction and force of the wind.

Owing, however, to the uncertain move-  
ments of typhoons and to insufficient  
telegraphic observations, it will occasion-  
ally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be  
displayed without a gale occurring at  
Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the  
reverse is not likely to happen, except  
in the case of typhoons forming in the  
vicinity and travelling rapidly towards  
Hongkong, or of a local typhoon  
increasing its rate of progression  
abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 30th at 12.10—No returns from  
Japanese stations. Pressure has in-  
creased slightly over N.E. China and  
decreased slightly over Indo-China and  
the Philippines. It is nearly stationary  
elsewhere.

A large depression is central over  
S.W. China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours  
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.96 inch. Total  
since January 1st, 27.67 inches, against  
average of 30.00 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at  
noon on the 1st July:

- 1—Hongkong to Gap Rock: S.W. to  
S. winds, moderate; cloudy, occasional  
rain.
- 2—Formosa Channel: The same as  
No. 1.
- 3—South coast of China between  
Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as  
No. 1.
- 4—South coast of China between  
Hongkong and Hainan: The same as  
No. 1.

## ROYAL OBSERVATORY

## HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER

## REPORT.

JUNE 30, 1917.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
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Wanchow	6 a.	29.81	77	98	sw	1	b
Wanchow	7 a.	29.81	77	98	sw	1	b
Wanchow	8 a.	29.81	77	98	sw	1	b
Wanchow	9 a.	29.81	77	98	sw	1	b
Wanchow	10 a.	29.81	77	98	sw	1	b
Wanchow	11 a.	29.81	77	98	sw	1	b
Wanchow	12 m.	29.81	77	98	sw	1	b
Wanchow	1 p.m.	29.81	77	98	sw	1	b
Wanchow	2 p.m.	29.81	77	98	sw	1	b
Wanchow	3 p.m.	29.81	77	98	sw	1	b
Wanchow	4 p.m.	29.81	77	98	sw	1	b
Wanchow	5 p.m.	29.81	77	98	sw	1	b
Wanchow	6 p.m.	29.81	77	98	sw	1	b
Wanchow	7 p.m.	29.81	77	98	sw	1	b
Wanchow	8 p.m.	29.81	77	98	sw	1	b
Wanchow	9 p.m.	29.81	77	98	sw	1	b
Wanchow	10 p.m.	29.81	77	98	sw	1	b
Wanchow	11 p.m.	29.81	77	98	sw	1	b
Wanchow	12 m.	29.81	77	98	sw	1	b

## T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, June 30, 1917.  
1. BAROMETRE, reduced to 33 degrees  
Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in  
inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE in the shade, in de-  
grees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation,  
the humidity of air saturated with  
moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to  
Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c  
detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog,  
g gloomy, h hail, lightning, o overcast,  
p passing showers, q equal, r rain, s snow,  
th thunder, v visibility (w dew wet).

7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hun-  
dredths.

## HONGKONG REGISTER.

Previous day at 3 p.m.	On date at 3 p.m.	On date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.89	29.71
Temperature	80	81
Humidity	80	82
Direction of Wind	sw	sw
Force	2	2
Weather	c	o
Rain	0.17	0.00

Checked, open air temperature on the 5th, by  
lowest open air thermometer on the 31st.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, June 30, 1917.

"Stand By" and watch for the next  
signal.

In the new Non-Local Code the  
approximate velocity of the storm  
centre will be shown, in addition to its  
direction of motion, and the position of  
the centre will be given in degrees of  
latitude and longitude. The time at  
which the warning was issued will also  
be shown.

## SHARE REPORT.

JUNE 30TH, 1917.

Stock and paid up Value.	Quoted 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Approximate Return, based on last year's div.
<b>BANKS.</b>			
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$25	\$25	Final of 29-3/4 making 24 1/2 for 1916 and bonus of 10/ subject to deduction of Income tax
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>			
Canton	\$ 50	\$24 1/2	\$7 final making \$25 a/c 1915 and Interim of \$15 a/c 1916.
North China	\$25	T. 150	Int. div. of 15% = 15/- at 3/4 5/16; \$4.25 per share a/c 1916.
Union	\$100	\$35 1/2	Final of \$30 and bonus of \$10 a/c 1915 and Interim of \$30 a/c 1916
Yangtze	\$ 50	\$190 b.	\$15 making \$21 for 1915 and special of \$3 on account 1916 ...
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>			
China Fire	\$ 20	\$14 1/2	\$7 and bonus \$3 for 1915.
Hongkong Fire	\$ 50	\$32 1/2	\$27 for 1915
<b>SHIPPING.</b>			
Steamship	\$50	\$55	Int. of 85 a/c 1916-1917.
Steamboats	\$ 15	\$17 1/2 b.	\$1.25 for 1916
Indo-China — (Preferred)	\$25	\$48	Final of 3/- a/c 1915.
(Deferred)	\$25	\$101	Final of 40/- a/c 1915.
<b>REFINERIES.</b>			
Shell "Transport"	\$1	\$20 1/2 b.	3/- final making 7/- a/c 1915 free of income tax Coupon 18
Star Refinery	\$ 10	\$29	\$1.50 dividend & 45 c. Bonus for year ending 30/4/16
<b>MINING.</b>			
Kaduna	\$1	\$4 1/2 b.	Int. div. of 17/- free of income tax, making 10% a/c 1916-1917 coupon No. 9
Langkat	\$10	T. 15 1/2 b.	Tk. 1 for 1916
Rebo	\$1	\$2.45	1/- interim making 4/- a/c 1916
Troch Mines	\$21	\$25 1/2	8% for 1915
Ural Caspian	\$1	\$2	Final \$2.50 & bonus \$8, making \$11 a/c 1916.
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.</b>			
Kowloon Wharf	\$ 50	\$73 1/2	8% for 1916 & bonus \$2
H.K. & Whampoa Docks	\$ 50	\$115 1/2 b.	Final \$2.50 & bonus \$8, making \$11 a/c 1916.
Shanghai Docks	T. 100	T. 93 1/2 b.	Tk. 74 for year ending 30/4/16
<b>HOTELS, LANDS AND BUILDINGS.</b>			
Hongkong Hotels	\$ 50	\$97	Final of \$3 making \$6 a/c 1916
Central Estates	\$100	\$97	\$7 a/c 1916.
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$23 1/2 b.	Final Div. of \$3 1/2 making \$7 a/c 1915
Thompson's Estates	\$ 10	\$4.30	60 cents for 1915
Kowloon Lands	\$ 50	\$32	\$2 for 1916
West Point	\$ 50	\$72 b.	Final \$3-25, making \$5.25 a/c 1916
Shanghai Lands	T. 50	T. 92	8% final making 12% a/c 1915
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>			
Woo	T. 50	T. 155 b.	Tk. 9 for year ending 31-10-16
Shanghai Cottons	T. 50	T. 124 b. 124 1/2 sa.	Tk. 6 div. a/c year ended 30-6-16.
Yung Yik	T. 10	T. 14.60 b.	Tk. 0.90 for 1916
Yung Yik	T. 5	T. 5.79 b.	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>			
China-Borneo	\$ 15	\$7	70 cts. for 1916.
Light & Powers	\$ 5	\$4 1/2	10 cts. for year ending 23-2-06
China-Provident	\$ 10	\$7.50 b.	70 cents for 1916
City Farms	\$ 5	\$12	\$3 for year ending 31-7-16
Green Islands	\$ 7 1/2	\$7.30 b.	80 cents for 1915
Hongkong Electric	\$ 10	\$42 b. & sa.	\$2 1/2 a/c 1916/17 Bonus 75 cents
Hongkong Ice	\$ 22	\$151	\$11 on a/c 1916
Hongkong Ropes	\$ 10	\$27 b.	\$1 final and bonus \$1, making \$3
Hongkong Tramways	5/-	\$6.40 sa. 6.30 b.	Final of 23% (48 cents per share) making 30% a/c 1916
H.K. Steel Foundry	\$ 10		
Tramways	\$ 10	\$8.10	7% for 1916/1917
Tramways (new)	\$ 1	\$0.00	
Tramway Laundry	\$ 5	\$3.40 b.	25 cents for 1915-1916
Tramway Waterworks	\$ 7	\$13	12 1/2% for 1916
Tramway	\$ 10	\$2 b.	70 cents for 1916
William Powell	\$ 7	\$4 1/2	50 cents for 1915/1916.
<b>BUYERS.</b>			
<b>MOXON &amp; TAYLOR</b>			
Share and General Brokers			